Celtic and Laz: The closest relatives of Turkish… King Arthur, Excalibur, Dalai Lama etc.

Kaan Arslanoğlu 2 July 2022

SUMMARY

I compared 5 languages using the 207-words Swadesh list. English, Turkish, Laz, Sanskrit and Celtic. Percentages of commonalities were found as follows: Turkish – Laz 40%, Turkish – Celtic 35.6%, Turkish – Sanskrit 34.2%, Turkish – English 31.3%, Laz – Celtic 20%, Laz – English 17.1%. These rates are compatible with the history, prehistory, genetics and cultural characteristics of the phenomenon. Similarities of words in meaning and sound are not accidental. All of them are part of concrete and integrated conceptual networks. The resulting ratios and striking overlaps support Nikolai Marr's "Yafetic Theory" and Nostratic Theory. However, it goes beyond these theories. Turkish is at the center of the languages from the “Indo-European” family. The closest relative of Laz language is Turkish. Turkish has deep and strong root ties with Celtic. On the other hand, the ratios I have found are in line with the scientific facts that I have asserted with some authors, but not adequately. Rates should have been significantly higher. There are two main reasons why it is not high enough to reflect the real truth. These reasons were discussed in the introduction to the article.

INTRODUCTION

The similarities of our Laz with the Celts have always attracted the attention of some. The Laz are an ethnic group with a population of about one million originating from the Southern Caucasus and the Eastern Black Sea region, living in other regions of Türkiye (Turkey) and in other countries. In what ways do

they resemble the Celts? Some cultural features, high affect-mood, active lifestyle, impatient behaviors, a strange working of logic, a different sense of humor brought about by these… That's why so many jokes were made up about them. I think, all these are more intense among the Laz than the Celts. (My predominant ethnic sub-identity is Laz. The second one is Abkhaz. Although I did not feel the need to develop and use these sub-identities. I know very little about these languages that my parents could speak. It is nice that these cultures and languages live on. But this is not among my major problems.) Anyway!

What other similarities? Physical appearance similarities. And some clues. For example, '**bagpipe** is '**tulum**' in Turkish. It is an instrument unique to the Eastern Black Sea region and loved by the local people. Basque '**gaita**'. And the bagpipe with the same name in Galicia. Laz '**guda**' means goatskin. '**Gudastviri**': gaita. It is also known by the same name in the Balkans.

There are also some similarities in Laz and Celtic mythology. But these are the general similarities that can be found in all pagan cultures. I came across several genetic studies on Laz. I found them quite inadequate in terms of number of samples and methods. Then it is best to compare these two languages.

Nikolai Marr is the founder of "**Yafetic Theory**". Although he died in 1934, his ideas and work formed the language policy of the Soviet Union until 1950. Born to a Georgian mother and a Scottish father, he was familiar with Caucasian languages and showed great interest in these languages. One of those languages was Laz. One of his book titled "***Journey to Lazistan***" was also published in Türkiye.

According to Marr, Caucasian, Basque, Semitic and Hami languages come from a common root with Indo-European languages. Turkish is also a member of this family. It was separated from Chuvash, which is a branch of the great mother family. So they have common roots. Also Turkish made a significant contribution to the development of Greek and Latin (1). Marr has criticized that scientists rely only on writen materials when dealing with languages. He states that Turkish, which came under the influence of Arabic and Persian later on, remained mostly in the verbal language for this reason, and was overlooked by scientists who did not study verbal languages. He worked in Türkiye for more than a month in 1933 to support and contribute to the Turkish Language Revolution (1). Marr's views in the field of linguistics, in some aspects, were driven beyond scientific logic by excessive political and ideological impulses.

On the other hand, this theory had completed its own political life. The theory, which was based on Caucasian languages and brought Turkish to the stage, was no longer useful to **Stalin**. Stalin switched to a new language policy, using the theory's scientifically weak points as an excuse. One way or another… Since such an important theory was based on Caucasian languages. Since Turkish was a bit important in the big family, too. In this case the time has come and even gone to re-examine the matter for us.

As for the relationship between Turkish and Celtic. Ancient European tribes spoke proto-Turkish to a large extent until 3,000 years ago. More and more scientists are saying this. One of the most important is **Klyosov**. According to him, the last group to affected from this great influence was the Celts, and then Proto-Turkish took root in them too (2). In an article I read last month, **Jacques Coulardeau** talks about the same subject, “**Basque Turkish**” and European

Turkic languages (3). (The main thesis of this article is quite unusual, I am not opening that file here.)

What about the history? What about culture? What about mythology? For example, **The Legend of King Arthur**. Many authors agree that this name has a different origin (!) "*It is of Etruscan origin*," some say. It is certain that they are very similar to Turkish names. According to **Kisamov**, 'Artur' is a Turkish name to its fingertips. Means "giver, donor" in Turkish. Arthur is buried in a Turkic 'kurgan'. His son's name '**Amr' (Amhar)** is a Turkic name. Amr > amrak (darling, beloved) > amor (4). For those who think the 'Amhar' link as a fabrication, let's give them his other son: '**Duran**'. There are hundreds of thousands of '**Turan, Duran**' in Türkiye. According to some, **Druids** are Turkic in name and culture. **Duran, tura, terek:** Durable, pole, tree... **Excalibur**: "*from Welsh Caledvwlch probably a variant of the legendary Irish sword name Caladbolg*" (5). **Caled > calad > gladio** > and Turkish **kılıç, gılınç** (sword). The source is spinning yarn to hide this obvious Turkish root, as in many items. But the roots it shows are again Turkish: "*Caladbolg which might mean literally 'hard-belly', i.e. 'voracious.' For first element, see callus; for second, see belly (n.)*"(5). Callus > **kalın**; belly > **bel**.

It is quite normal for "Gladio" or "Calad" to come from Turkish. Because they brought steel to Europe from Asia and Eastern Europe. According to the Turkic **Ergenekon Legend**, two brothers who were defeated in the war, took shelter in a narrow and steep valley with their families. Here, a mother wolf guides the tribe, which has become crowded again, to get out of there: Börteçene. Böri: wolf, wild animal. Böri > bear, beast > Börteçene. The tribe starts to migrate to the west by litting a fire at the point indicated by the savior wolf and melting the mountain. The mountain was an iron ore, they smelt the iron and made

steel out of it. That was the power of the sword. **Ergene > iron > ore**. Steel > **tol, tolon** (steel arm). Today, there is a district in Türkiye called “**Ergani**”, its name comes from its mountain and iron mine. **Erit, ergi**: melt. The mother of the tribe, the savior wolf and the two brothers reappear in Rome. **Romus, Romulus** and the mother wolf who nursed them. And gladio > kılıç. The name of their mountain homeland in Asia was "**Ötüken**". They named the hill on which they settled here same title: '**Vatican**'. The wolf, mother wolf and the wolf sign are the symbols of Turkish nationalists today. I'm just talking about information. I don't get into politics where everyone thinks different things. It is a different field.

Arthur > Artur. Yes, "Artur" is a noble name with the meaning of augmentation. One of the first commanders to enter Anatolia in 1071 was **Artuk Bey**. He died while he was the governor of **Jerusalem**. After his death, his sons founded the **Artukoğulları State**. There are hundreds of people named "Artur" in Türkiye right now. The Celtic '**bagauda**' means warrior. **Bagatur, Bahadır**, means warrior, war hero in Turkish. Thousands of people named “Bahadır” live in Türkiye.

These are fairy tales. But I don't tell them as fairy tales. Because languages come out of these fairy tales. The clues to these tales give clues to the language. After all, language is a hundred thousand years old narrative. For example, many scientists ask, what may Sanskrit and Turkish have any relationship? They are bewildered and reactioner as a child who hear that they are related to the neighbour family they don't like and even despise. However, tribes speaking these languages lived together for tens of thousands of years. This is an obvious fact. But when it comes to linguistics, it is quickly forgotten. Then let's give examples from more recent times, 2000 years ago. **Dalai** means

ocean. **Talay** is also Turkish and means the same as 'sea'. In Turkish, Mongolian mythology, **Talay Khan** is the God of the seas and waters. The name **Tibet** comes from the Turkish 'tepe'. Foreign scientists say this: **Behr** (1994), **Bazin** and **Hamilton** (1991). **Tepe** (hill, apex) > top. They call them “just similarity”, they call it coincidence, today's pop linguists. Concepts such as **Karma, Dharma, Samsara**… Since the establishment of these religions, some of the teachings of these religions have been Turkic. That is why many **Buddhist** and **Hindu** concepts evoke similar words in Turkish.

After all, what did I find from language comparisons? First item: There is a definite relationship between Laz and Celtic. But there is not as intense a commonality as I expected. I write what I can find. Maybe I just haven't found some existing overlaps. Because Laz is a very isolated language. Even though there are some root commons with other languages thousands of years ago, sounds and words are very deformed. Or is it just like the original? That's why it's so hard to catch real roots. The Celtic-Laz partnership is perhaps more than I can find. But that's it for now.

But on the other hand, the Turkish-Laz partnership turned out to be much more than I expected. I have not researched Georgian, but I can already say that Turkish and Laz are very closely related. Evidences of this kinship is not based on loan words over the past few centuries.

Laz roots have a fundamental commonality with Turkish roots, which may be very ancient. 40.09 percent is a very high rate. When there are 15-20% ratios among other languages, they are considered from the same family. Also, the actual affiliate rate may be much higher than that. Because the above-mentioned difficulty arises here as well. I had a hard time finding common roots. The sounds have differentiated a lot. Roots are very hidden and

changeable. I must have missed some. I could not give full score to some items. I couldn't rate some of them at all.

So let's get to know the Laz language a little bit. Because its similarity with Turkish is beyond word similarities. Grammatically, there is a close similarity. Although the morphology is quite different, the syntax is almost the same as in Turkish. Pronouns do not need to be at the beginning of every sentence. Sentences begin without a pronoun and the pronoun suffix is attached – **aglutinated** to the verb at the end. The subject of the sentence is indicated by the suffixes in the verb (6). There is no auxiliary verb. In other words, Latin grammar, Turkish grammar and Laz grammar show great similarities. “Latin grammar differs from English, but it has some similar features withTurkish grammar: We are coming: venimus, I am coming: venio, you come: venis etc. As you can see, a sentence can be inflected with a single word in Latin, and the personal pronoun suffix is at the end as in Turkish. Also the Latin word for 'is' is 'est' and is at the end of the sentence. It is the same in Turkish.” (7)

A few examples of Laz sentence structure (6): “Zkari meporu”: suyu döktü (object – verb+fixes) (water – pour+he+ed –tense-) (he poured the water). “Mturi mtums”: kar yağıyor (snow - snow+it+ing) (it is snowing) . “Danzepe ar svas kokopçvi”: dikenleri bir yerde yaktım (thorns – one – place+at – burn+I (me)+ed –tense-). Gyari oşkomu (yemek yedi), gyari imxos (yemek yiyor) (object – verb+subject+tense) (he ate, he is eating). “Panda haşo pare”: hep böyle yapacağım (always – like this – do+I+will).

As you can see, **Laz is one of the agglutinative languages like Turkish**. As such, it should be considered as a relative of Turkish according to linguists, who especially rely on grammar in the commonality between languages.

Grammatical commonalty and a very intense root commonality: Now we can say that “Laz is a branch of the Turkish language union”.

There are few studies on the Laz – Turkish commonality as far as I know and there is nothing like the present article you read. In a 1967 paper of **Cikia** (Georgian Soviet linguist), who followed in Marr's footsteps, were written those: *“In one study, an article by the author of these lines named ‘**Turkish Lexicological Patterns in Laz**’ was published. **In the article in question, the fact that Laz was included in the Turkish language circle was discussed.** This determination had a great impact on the development of the Laz language. It was emphasized that this effect, especially the phonetic effect, was witnessed in different units of Laz, including grammatical structure and lexicological.*” Yes, it is said so in one part of this article, but elsewhere below it is said that Turkish influence over Laz began in the Ottoman period. However, the root partnerships and grammatical partnerships based on the very old words I mentioned do not seem like the work of the last 600 years at all. Some attribute this ancestry and language commonality to the **Kipchaks**. May be true. However, the partnership likely goes back even further.

The only significant difference between Laz and Turkish in terms of grammar is the prefixes at the beginning of the verbs. These prefixes describe the verb, recounting its situation, location, orientation, and even its power level. Laz acquires a completely unique language identity with its verb prefixes. Laz has 62 prefixes, which are covered in 42 items. Some are different pronunciations of the same prefix. 20 of the most frequently used ones evoke Turkish in terms of meaning and sound. '**Çeko**' denotes the following verb, 'ek’ (further, extra) action, such as 'sek' in Turkish, 'sequens' in English. '**Çeşka**' is similar to this. '**Do**' is the basic infinitive suffix, such as Turkish 'et, tan, tu', 'do' in English.

'**Dolo**' indicates action directed towards the interior, like 'dol' (fill, full). So is the '**Mola**'. '**Exo, echo, eka**' ('ek') denotes extra action. It is similar to 'Cheko'. '**Koko, oko**' denotes dividing into ‘iki’ (two). '**Me**' denotes leaving the subject (pronoun) and heading towards the vertical surface, the basic infinitive suffix is like 'do', 'mek - mak' > make. '**Meko**' is similar to 'Me'. '**Molo**' also has the meaning of self-direction. '**Mo**' and also **'moyo, moo**' refer “through to the above of the subject - pronoun”. It connotes 'men, me, m –Turkish first person singular suffix'. And also '**moZo**' refers to the subject, to the self. (men-üst: I-on) '**Moshka, mosha**' denotes outward orientation, associating with Turkish 'başka, dış'. While **'oko, oxo**' shows conjunction with the suffix 'ko' (com, con and Turkish kamug, kat…', it also describes the separation into 'iki’ (two). '**O**' gives a simple meaning to the verb. This is reminiscent of the 'O' in Celtic surnames. '**E**' and '**ela**' indicate upward trend, as if 'elevation'. '**Goyo**' indicates going to the top point of an object (go > git) (6).

What about the Turkish Celtic partnership? The rate I found is, in a way, surprisingly high. On the other hand, it still has its shortcomings. A higher result can easily be expected in the future. In other words, I think this rate is lower than the real rate. Why am I of this opinion? For two main reasons.

1- No matter how experienced, a single person cannot show all the commonalities between two languages. In fact, even if it is worked as a team, a complete result cannot be achieved. Some of the partnership examples shown in this study may be wrong. However, there are probably many more that could not be added to the list. Think of it like an archaeological excavation. Many things have been revealed. But who knows what lies further down? Who knows what has been overlooked on the sides?

2- Handicaps of using **Swadesh** list. This is what we have as an objective scale that is widely accepted. But this list and its logic also have some serious flaws. I am not going to tell about them all here. I should mention the most important one. Here are some pre-selected English words at the beginning of the items. Excellent. What is the root of this English word, how is its historical changes? How does it relate to other English words with the same meaning? Will roots and other related words also be considered? Which of several, sometimes 5-6, equivalents in the second language being compared will be taken into account? Will their roots, their old forms be added the list? Here's what's usually done: Look at the equivalent of the English word in the second language by using any dictionary. Put the first word you see on the list... Finish… Perfect! But it's a lazy mind. With this method, even dialects of the same language can be found far from each other. Even in comparing a language with itself, it is found foreign to each other (!) It's entirely up to you. When you choose the words appropriately, the connection rate between shirttail kins can increase incredibly. If you don't want a correlation between the two languages, you'll do it successfully by choosing random words. That's why I gave half points to many items with a high probability of commonality in this study. I didn't rate some of them at all. That's why rates have dropped.

PRELIMINARY RESULT

We had a minister of education once upon a time. He is famous for his saying: “If there were no schools, I would manage the ministry very well.” Most of World linguists seem to belong to the same philosophic current. If it weren't for this damn Turkish, they would conduct linguistics very scientifically. But here it is, breaking science wherever it enters!

Before moving on to the main list of 207 items / Some examples of Turkish – Celtic partnership that I did not mention above or in the Swadesh list

The 90 most striking of the many similar words (9, 10). Greens are Celtic, reds are Turkish

Abode: triko > tura; Acorn: messu > meşe; Agriculture: aro > tarım, arık; Alder: alisa > kızılağaç (alağaç); Arrive: swareo > er; Ask: begeo > bağış; Attach: tudimina > tutturma; Bag: bolgo > bogça; Bind: Foklo > bağla; Binding: lekka > ilikle; Blame: karja > kargış; Boat: kukko, kruko > kayık; Bow: wag > yay; Box: kappo > kap; Bridge: Briua > bura (Yakut); Mare: cassica > kısrak; Build: dema > dam; Bunch willow: salico > salkım söğüt; Buttocks: getto, gesdo > göt, kıç; Call: galeo > gel; Cat: katto > kedi; Cattle: bousso > buzağı; Battle: catu > pat, bat, patak, çat, çatışma; Community: kombuti > kamu, kamug; Conversation: komrado, komfrodano > konuşma; Cook: berwao, kwekw > bur, kaynat; Corner: kurro, kurso > köşe, kenar; Cow: bou > boğa; Crooked: weiro > eğri; Crow: graw, krowo > karga; Cry: eig > ağla; Curds: grutu > kuru; Curl: krikso > kıvrık; Dark Brown: keiro > kara; Dark: gorsmo > karanlık; Deep: dubno, dubni > dip, derin; Deer: elani, elanti > elik; Elk: alki > elik; Empty: wasto > boş; End: seja, si > son; First: kentu, kintu > önde; Forrow: frikko > karık; Glitter: berk > parla; Go: gad,kei > git; Grain: ervo > üren; Grandmother: nani > nine; Hard: duro > kartı; Haunch: klouni, kosta > kalça; Hazel tree: koslo-wido > kızıl ağaç; Health: jakko > sağ; Hero: argo, waro > er; High: ouxelo > yüksek, yüksel; Hill: mello > bel; Hoarse: kriko > kısık, kırık; Honey: meli > bal; Joining: kitu > katıl; Judge, judgement: barno > yargı; Juice: sugo > su; Jump: sal-jeo > salma; Land: tirros, tirro, werano, werito, tir-jon > yer, toprak, torpak; Maple: akarno > akçaağaç; Mare: cassica > kısrak; Mattock: kakwkwja > kazma; Milk: sutu > süt; Mine: mene > menim; Mound: krouka > höyük, kurgan; Needle: delgo > delici; Oath:

oito > ayıt, and; Ox: uxen > öküz; Pain: aglo > ağrı; Pointed: bennako > benek; Put: kor-eieo, klout-eo > koy, kor; Quinn: ban-ön-a > Banu; Raw: omo > ham; Stain: korb > kir; Steal: tlina > talan; Stiff: sterto > sert, kartı; Stretch out: si-n-o > sün; Take: tal > al; Thorn > delgos > delici, diken; Thousand: milo > bin; Through: trei, tri > doğru; Tower: turit > tura; True: wiro > doğru, gerçek; Under: en-sto > ast; Winter: gajamo > kış; Wish: duli > dilek; Wood: uidu > odun; Work: werg-je-o > erk; Work: pidan, edan > ed, et-mek (do); Young: jovantut > yeni, genç…

Wonderful Dance of Laz, Turkish, Celtic, Sanskrit and English in 207 Items (6,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16)

Capitalized words in Sanskrit. The green ones are Celtic, the purples are Laz, the reds are Turkish. The ones marked with (?) are half points, the ones with (!) are unpointed. The Laz letter 'x' is pronounced like 'h-k'.

1- **I (I am)** / ma / mi, me / ben, men, benim / AHAM ASMİ: beni**m** / I am: beni**m**, **menim** / my, me, mine > men > beni**m** > ma > mi, me > ASMİ, AHAM ASMİ

2- **You** / si / tû, ti, te / sen / si > sen (?) / ti > si > thou (?)

3- **He** / hem, em, him / es, en, ef, fe, ev, se / o, kişi / he, him > hem, him / en > em (?) / kişi > he

4- **We** / çku, şku, çki / snis, ni, sinn / biz / biz, uz (verb ending suffix) > us (?)

5- **You** (plural) / tkva / swis, hwi, sibh / siz / swis > siz

6- **They** / hentepe, hentere, entepe, hini / yoi, hwi, chi, sibh / onlar / hen, hini > onlar (?) / TANİ (they) > on, onlar (!)

7- **This** / ham, haya, am, aya / se, so, an, ma, yma, seo / bu / ***mu** (Nostratic) demonstrative pronoun: 'this, that': Kartvelian *m(a)- demonstrative stem: 'this, he' ~ Uralic *mū/*mō 'other' ~ Altaic ***bū** (oblique ***mu-n**) 'this'. This stem is only preserved in Indo-European in relic forms in Celtic: Welsh ýma (poetical ýman) 'here'; Breton ama, amañ, -ma, -ma¯n 'here', (Vannetais) ama, amann, amenn 'here'; Cornish yma, omma, -ma, -man 'here'.* (Bomhard) / bu, mu > yma, ma, man

8- **That** / ham / emo, an, na, in, sin, yna / bu, şu / ham > emo / same as item 7

9- **Here** / hak, hako, hay, ak / sondo, aman, omma, yma, sund, anseo / bura, burada / here, there, where > bura, ora, nere / yma > bu, mu, burada (?) / İRMA > bura (?)

10- **There** / hek, heko, hik, hiko, ek / anda, ke, aze, eno, yna, tall, ansin / ora, orada, ötede / ADAS, ATRA, TATRA, İTTHA > ora, orada, öte, ötede / there > ora / anda > ora, anda (on her-him-it, there) (?) / ek > ke (!)

11- **Who** / mi / kwes, pui, piv, piw, cia, ce, co, quoi, kwei / kim / YAKA: ya kim; KO, KATARA: kim / kwes > KO > **kwo** / '**kwo**' is the root of "what, when, how, who, where etc." > kim, kankı, hanki / mi > mi, mu (Turkish question suffix) / mi > pui, piw > mi, mu (?)

12- **What** / mu, muya / kwid, petra, pyth, beth, cid, cad, ciod / ne, mu / KİM > ne, kim (who) (?) / **kwo** (PIE root) > kwid > ne, kim / mu, muya > mu, mi (Turkish question suffix ; '**ya**' (Turkish – Nostratic) > **io** (which) (Indo-Eur.) (Bomhard) / Altaic '**mi**' (what) > **mo** (IE stem of interrogative adverbs) (Bomhard) / mu > mo > mu (?)

13- **Where** / so, so nak / kwuts, pelech, ble, cairm, caite / nere, nerede / KUVİ: nere, kim (who) (?) / see item 11, 12 / where > nere

14- **When** / mundes / kwano, pevare, pedavare, peur, cuin, cathain, ca huair / Ne zaman? Ne anda? (nende?) > when (!) / mundes > when

15- **How** / muço, nako, nas; muçeşi (what way?); muperi (what colour, shape? etc.); nako, nakonari (how much?) / pegiz, pevod, fatel, sut, ciamar… kweti / nasıl, ne, hanki / mu > mu (Turkish question suffix) (?) / how > **kwo** (root) > kweti > kim, hanki > ço, çe (?)

16- **Not** / var, moda (why not) / ne, nis, ny, nid, ddim, ncon, cha, chan / yok, hayır, ne / 'ne' Turkish negative expression, 'ne o ne de bu': neither that nor this / 'ma': don't (Turkish verb ending negation suffix / moda > ma (?) / NA > not > ne > ne / var (no) > var (present, there is) (opposit meaning)

17- **All** / mteli, panda, iri, esvara / olyos, holl, tout, oll, uile / tüm, hep, tam / mteli > total (?) / panda > pan (Greek) / mteli > tout, oll (!)

18- **Many** / dido / filu, kalz, lies, llawer, imdae, mor, moran… felu, wolgo / çok, bol, köp / ***manga** 'strong': Hamito-Semitic [*mʌ(n)g- 'strong, heavy, abundant'] ~ (?) Kartvelian [*mag- 'strong'] ~ Indo-European ***mengh**-/*m(e)negh- 'abundant, numerous' ~ Altaic [***maŋa** 'hard, strong, stable'].* (Bomhard) / BAHULA > bol (abundant) / many > filu, felu, wolgo > poly > bol, manga, mengü (infinite) > BAHULA / copious > köp (old Turkish)

19- **Some** / bazi (probably loan Word, may be not?): Turkish 'bazı' / nekwos, bennak, beura, nebes, rhai, nach, eigin / bazi > bazı

20- **Few** / jursum / bikkano, nekwos, nebeut, nebes, bec, beagan / birkaç / bikkano, beagan > biriki, birkaç (?)

21- **Other** / çkva, majura, arti, çkvaşi / alyos, aralyos, all, arali, aile, eile… allo / başka, öteki, el / JATA, İTARA, ATHA: öte, öteki / arti > other (?) / arti > öte (!) /

arali, aralyos > arti (?) / JATA > öte / ATHA > other > öte, öteki / all, aile, allo > el (foreigner, distant) > alien

22- **One** / ar, maaroni / oino, unan, onan, un, oen, aon / ANYA: one / bir, ön: front, first / one > oino, oen > ANYA > ön / ar, maaroni > bir > first > pro, pre (usual m-b-f changes) > PURATA > burun (nose) > fırlak (protrude) > birinci (first)

23- **Two** / jur, cur, jüri; koko, oko (split something in two) / dwau, dow, dew, da, dha / iki / KSANA (second) > ikinci, ACİTTA > iki / koko, oko > ikiye …

25- **Four** / otxo / kwetwares, pedwar, pevar, cethair, ceithir, kiare… kwetru / dört / ARMTA (four), ARDRA (fourt) > dördüncü / ARDH > dört > tetra / otxo > ARDH > dört (?) / otxo > kwet, kiare (?) / ARDHE (middle) > orta… and think about: quatra > tetra > dört > kırk (fourty) > kerte (quarter) > kiare, kwetwares

26- **Five** / xut, xuti / kwenkwe, pimp, pemp, pump, coic, coig, cuig / beş > penç (Persian) (!)

27- **Big** / didi, morderi, rderi / magjo, brassos, maros, mor, bras, meur / *Proto-Nostratic root ***did**- (~ *ded-)* (Bomhard) / büyük / MAHAT > mangga (Altaic-Starostin) > big (?) / morderi > mor, meur / magjo > MAHAT > big > büyük > beg / didi > **did** (Nostratic) > dede (grandfather) (?)

28- **Long** / gunze / siros, hir, fota, fada, sir / uzun, uzak, ıra, ırak / gunze > uzun, uzak (?) / DURA (distant) > ıra, ırak / ATATA: long (as a way) > öte, atta (Turkish baby language: distant, far away) / fota, fada > öte (!) / long > longus > gunze (!)

29- **Wide** / mçire, gomçirmu, gomçiyanu / ledan, leathan, lethan / geniş, enli, bol / PIE ***wi-ito**-, from root *wi- "apart, away, in half." / **wi-ito** > wide > öte (?) / BAHULA, PULA > bol, GHANA > geniş

30- **Thick** / mçxu, peçi / remros, tegus, tew, tiubh, tiugh… tegu / kalın, katı, sert, kuru, sık, pek, tok, dik / pek > peçi / mçxhu > sıkı / thick > tok > tegus, tiugh > dik (strongly upright) > GADHA > hard > katı, kartı > KRUD > kuru

31- **Heavy** / monka / trummos, trum, pounner, poes, trom / ağır / PIE kworh, kwrh: gravity / GURU > kworh > ağır > gravity… heavy (?)

32- **Small** / çuta / bikkos, bix, bihan, bec, beag, bach / küçük, ufak / KŞULLA, KSULLAKA (small), KİJCİD > küçük, kısa (short), KU, KSA > kısa, küçük / bikko, bix, bec > bica (Altaic?) > makar (Kyrghz - small) (?) / çuta > küçük (!)

33- **Short** / mkule, kule / birros, geros, birr, berr, gerr, gearr… gari, gerro, kerto / kısa / *Proto-Altaic ***kʻoru** (= *kºoru) 'short; to diminish, to grow less'.* (Bomhard) / HRASVA, KSUDRAKA, KŞULLA, KSULLAKA (small, short) > kısa, kıska, kırt (Kisamov) / gerr, gari > koru > short

34- **Narrow** / mzule, amtka / angus, enk, kul, cul, cael, cung / dar, ensiz, engsiz / NİRANTARALA, DURGA (narrow passage) > dar, DAHARA, DAHRA (thin, small, narrow) > dar / narrow > dar (?) / angus, cung > bung (angst) (!)

35- **Thin** / mçipe, bçipe / tanauyos, moan, tanav, moon, tenau, tanae, tana / ince, yinç, yince / ANUDARA, DAHARA, TANU > ince (?) / thin > tana, tanav, moan > ince (?)

36- **Woman** / oxorca, xorza / bena, ben, gwreg, bean, gwraig / kadın, karı / CARUVARDANA, CARİ > karı; ABALA (woman) > abla (elder sister) / oxorca > karı

/ bena > Banı, Banu (an old and common female name meaning noblewoman, woman khan) (?) / gwraig > karı > oxorca (?)

37- **Man** (male person) / koçi, biçi / wiros, gwur, gour, fer, gwaz, dyn, fear / er, erkek / koçi, biçi > koca (adult woman or man, respectable person, husband) **(Some of Laz b, m, p front sounds become "k" in Turkish)** / biçi, koçi > koca > macho (Spanish) > kişi / man > man (a common suffix in male names and surnames, like 'man, mann' – first known Turkish khan: **Teoman**, 3rd century BC.) > mann / wiros, fer, fear > er, erkek

38- **Man** (human) / koçi / gdonyos, dün, den, dyn, duine / kişi, insan, man / kişi > koçi > koca / man > man / man > ben, men (I am) (probably first root)

39- **Child** / bere / mustakos, bugel, flogh, plant, lenab / çocuk, bebek, bala/ *Indo-European ***bher**- 'child'. Nostratic **bara**.* (Bomhard) / BALA > bala / SİSU > çocuk (?) / child > çaga, çağa (Old Turkish) > çocuk (?) / bugel, plant > bala (!) / bere > bala > **bher** > **bara** (?)

40- **Wife** / çili, oxorca / gwreg, gwraig, ben, seitig, bean / karı / gwraig > karı > oxorca (?) / bean > Banu (!)

41- **Husband** / komoci / wiros, gwir, gwaz, gour, ceile / komoci > koca (?) / wiros > er / komoci > home > dam (home) (!)

42- **Mother** / nana / matir, mamm, mam, mathair, mamma / ana, anne, nine (grandmother) / ABBA, ANAS, AMBA > ana > nana > mamma / probably all from 'meme' (breast) and 'emme' (sucking)…

43- **Father** / baba, eba, beba / fatir, tad, tas, athair, tato / baba, ata / TATA > ata / father > fatir > baba > tato, athair > TATA > ata, baba

44- **Animal** / skindina / milom, mil, aneval, anmandae, anifail, ainmhi, baagh, bioagh / hayvan, an (especially wild), tavar / animal > aneval > an (more than 20 animal names end with ‘an (un)’ in Turkish)

46- **Bird** / kvinçi, kinci / fatar, fetnos, edn, evn, edhen, en, ean / kuş / PAKSİ, KHAGA > kuş, KİSA (a bird) > kuş, KARAYİKA, KAJKUBHRT > kuş, karga (crow) / kvinçi > kuş (!)

47- **Dog** / laçi, cogoy, langoni, mangana, layçi / ku, ki, ci, cu, matad, kwu, kun / ***Ḳ̇ujnA*** *‘wolf, dog’: (?) Afrasian *k(j)n/*k(j)l, *k(w)l ‘dog, wolf’ ~ IndoEuropean* ****k̂u̯ōn***/*k̂un- ‘dog’; Uralic *künjä ‘wolf’.* (Bomhard) / köpek, it, ıt / cogoy > cu (?) / ku, kwu, cu > cogoy > köpek (?)

48- **Louse** / mti / luwa, laou, ilau, mil, mil etguto, mioi cinis, mial / bit / mti > bit / mil, mioi, mial > mti > bit (?)

50- **Worm** / munturi / kwrimis, buzhug, pryv, cruim, cruimh / kurt, kurtçuk / *Altaic* ****Korʌ*** *‘worm’* (Bomhard) / kwrimis, cruim > kora (?) / Also: ‘kıvrıl, kıvrım’: curl > kwrimis; büzül, büzük (crouch) > buzhug

51- **Tree** / nca / kwresnom, pren, gwes, gwedh, coed, crann, craob… / ağaç, terek / AGGACHA, GACCHA, AGA (tree, kinds of tree) > ağaç; AGAUKAS > ağaçkakan (woodpecker) / tree > terek > TARU / pren > püren (a bush) (?)

52- **Forest** / calona, mtka, tka, mta / kaito, koid, koad, koos, coill, coille, caill, keyll / orman, koru / ARANYA: orman (?) / forest > orman (?) / calona > coille, caill

53- **Stick** / biga, çulu / lorga, bazh, bata, bioran, flesc / sopa, çubuk / biga > çubuk, çulu > çubuk (?) / bazh, bioran > biga (?)

56- **leaf** / butka / doinya, dolya, del, delen, dail, duille, duilne… dula / yaprak, yapırag, yapırga, dal (branch) / PATTRİCA, PATTRAKA > yapırag, yapırga (?) / DALA > dal (branch) > dolya, dail… (?)

57- **root** / buki, bucği / wrida, gwrizienn, gwreyd, frem, mecon, freamh / kök / GUH, GUHATİ, KACU > kök / buki > kök **(Some of Laz b, m, p front sounds become "k", "k-g" in Turkish. Maybe in other languages too. Sometimes the rule may works in reverse. Samples**: buki > kök, melva > gel, muk > kendi, muxusi > köstebek, boci > koç, biçe > koca, bozo > kız, bedi > kader, bula > hala, pati > kötü, …

58- **Bark** / tkebi, mteSi / ruskos, rrisk, rusk, rhisgl, coirt, crotball, snamh / kabuk / tkebi > kabuk (crust) / coirt, crotbal > kuru (dried) > oskuru (?)

60- **Grass** / tipi, mtka, oncu, tipala / gwelta, gwels, gwelt, fer, fear, feur / ot, çimen, çayır / UTA > ot / ot > mtka (!)

61- **Rope** / toki, mtva / lomana, kordenn, rhaff, suainem, ted, teud / ip, sicim, bağ / BALAJA, BANDHANA, BOND > bağ, bağla, ban (rope, tie, bind) / toki > düğüm, tüğüm (tie) > ted, teud (?)

62- **Skin** / tkebi, tebi / krokno, krokkeno, croen, krochen, cnes, cneas / deri / tkebi > kabuk (crust), tebi > tabak (Arabic? Turkish) (tanning) / skin, -kin > kın (sheat, cover) **Some of the Turkish roots (about 100) take an empty 's' in front of them when switching to Latin or English. It is a known rule. Examples**: scab: kabuk, scare: korku, scissor: keski - makas, scratch: kert, script: kert, search: ara - araştır, second: ikinci, seat – sit: otur, select: ele, ski: kay, sound: ün, spark: parla, spect: bak, spring: fırla, square: kare, stable: tavla, stamp: tamga, steal: talan – çal, steel > tol, tolon, step: tep, steam: duman, stich: dik, straight: doğru, stub: dip, stuck: takıl… / cnes, cneas > kın (?)

63- **Meat** / xorZi / kikos, miros, kig, cig, cua, feoil / et / meat > et

64- **Blood** / belti (clot, clotted blood), diSxiri, dinSkri / krowos, krow, gwad, goos, cru, fuil / kan / KİNKİRA > kan (?) / belti > blood / diSxiri > krow (?)

65- **Bone** / ili / askornu, knamis, askom, askorn, cnaim, cnamh, cnaimh, knami / kemik, sök / knamis, knami, cnamh > kemik (it may be something gnawed, kemir > gnaw) / askornu, askom > os > aşık, sök (bone) (?) / ili > ilik, (ili-k?) (marrow) (?)

66- **Fat** / yağı / gwered, druz, lart, blonek, saim, beoil, geir, saill / yağ / yağ > yağı

67- **Egg** / makvali / auyom, vi, oy, wy, og, ubh, ugh… owjo / yumurta / ovum > makvali (oval) > auyom, owjo > yumurta / from shape of all these: oval, lump (yumru), obruk, oprı etc… (oval holes), "O, u" shapes…

68- **Horn** / akra, kra, nkra, arka / kornu, korn, corn, adarc, benn, adharc, benna / boynuz / BAKURA: boynuz (!) / horn > kornu, korn > akra, kra > BAKURA > and it may seem odd to you 'boynuz' (müngüz) may come from same root… to me (!) / benna > münüz, müngüz, boynuz (?) / akra, kra > horn > kornu

69- **Tail** / kudeli / loşta, lost, cynffon, erbal, err, earball / kuyruk, kudruk (cauda) / kudeli > kudruk > cauda / tail > tel (feather hanging out) (?)

70- **Feather** / ftiloma, tuyleği, msva / pluv, plu, cleite, ite / tüy / ftiloma > ite, cleite (?) / tüy > plu, pluv (!) / tuyleği > tüy / feather > ftiloma

72- **Head** / dudi, ti / kwennom, penn, pen, cenn, ceann, kione / *Proto-Nostratic (n.) ***khappa** 'bowl, cup, jar, container; skull'.* (Bomhard) / baş, kafa / KA, KAM, KAPALA: kafa > cephal / MASTA > baş (?) (m > b)

73- **Ear** / uci, quci, uji / ausus, klausta, skouarn, skovam, cluas.. klousta / kulak / KUHARA > kulak, old Turkish 'ku': sound, 'kulak': sound receptor / cluas > quci > KUHARA > kulak

74- **Eye** / toli / lukato, llagad, lagad, lagas, rosc, suil / GO, CAKSU, CAKSUS > göz (?) / lukato, lagas > look > bak (look) (?)

75- **Nose** / çxindi / srogna, froin, fri, troen, sron, stroin / burun / burun > froin (the root must be 'front – protrusion) / çxindi > çıkıntı (protuberance)

76- **Mouth** / pici / genus, gen, beg, genou, ganow, ceg, beal, beul, gin… aso / ağız / AS > ağız / aso > os > AS > ağız > pici / pici > face (?) > aso, AS (AS: mouth, face)

77- **Tooth** / kibri, kibiri / dantom, dant, dans, det, fiacail / diş / teeth, tooth > diş, tiş / The pronunciation of 'teeth' is similar to 'diş, tiş'. It was probably more similar in past centuries / det, dant > teeth > diş

79- **Fingernail** / koçaçi, buSka, buSha / angwina, eywin, ivin, ewin, ingen, ionga, ine / nail > nal (horseshoe) > nallama (horseshoe nailing) (?)

80- **Foot** / tabu, kalti, kuçxe / tregess, troad, troes, troed, cos, cas, traig / ayak / AYATHA > ayak; PADA, PADAKA: ayak, adak, but / foot > ped > but (leg, part of leg) / tabu > taban (sole) / kalti (palti?, polo) > foot > ped > but / traig > tarak (front part of foot)

81- **Leg** / polo / koxsa, kois, gar, garr, coes, cos, cas / bacak / polo > baldır (part of leg) (Codex Cumanicus)

82- **Knee** / burguli / glunos, glin, glun / diz / burguli (burulan - bent) As in the item 'Nose', the organ is depicted in Turkish. ☺ / diz > diskus ?? (!)

83- **Hand** / xe, xepe / Flama, dorn, llaw, lam, lamh, olina (elbow) / el / KULİ, KARİ, KARA > el, kol, karı (hand, arm) / karı (arm) > KARA, KARİ / el > elbow (hand bend) / PIE root '**elina**', '**el**' (hand) > el / llav, flama, lam, olina > el

84- **Wing** / msva / Fatani, askell, asgell, adain, ette, eite, sgiath / kanat / BAHUKUNTHA, CHADANA, CHADA > kanat (?)

85- **Belly** / şka, korba / bolgos, boly, kof, tor, kroth, bol, bola, bru, bolg, broinn / karın, bel, göbek / *IndoEuropean (**Kerp*-/)**Krep*- 'abdomen, body' ~ Dravidian *karʌ 'fetus, womb' ~ Altaic **k'arbi*- 'abdomen, belly fat'.* (Bomhard) / karbi > korba > karın > kroth / belly > bel > bolgos, boly, bol, bula…

86- **Guts** / mçu / bouzellenn, kolodhyon, caelan, inathar, inni, caolan / bağırsak, kıç, göt, büzük (anus) / *Proto-Altaic **kunthv** rump, anus* / mçu > kıç (anus, rump) / guts > göt (rump, anus) / kunthv > kundi (shit) / bouzellen > büzük, büzülen (!)

87- **Neck** / kotula / monis, konna, gouzoug, gwddf, gwddwg, braga, muineal, muin, grago / ense, boyun, yaka / muineal, muin > boyun / neck > yaka (perfect overlap: **There are about 100 words in English (also Latin) that start with 'Ne'. Nearly half of them have a rule. Turkish equivalents begin with 'y' followed by 'n-g' or 'k'. Strange but true… Some of them**: nephew > yeğen; new > yengi, yeni; near > yakın, yan; next > yan; neigh > yan; negative > yok, yadsıma; nefas > yanlış; necnon > yine, yanı sıra; needle > yigne, iğne; nest > yuva… / kotula > collum (Latin) (!) (kad > kal… There are some other words.)

88- **Back** / kapula, ciniki / kein, keyn, cefn, cul, druim, droim / sırt, arka, terki / dorsal (dorsum) > druim, droim > terki, tersi

89- **Breast** / buzi (for woman), barba, uba, bobra, borba / brusu, kikos, bronn, bron, cich, cioch, keeagh, brunnio / meme, göğüs, kögüs, bağır, böğür / buzi > bosom / barba, borba > bronn, brunnio > breast / kikos, keeagh > kögüs / cage

> keeagh > göğüs / meme, memeli > mammal (‘meme’ is old Turkish because supported by unified concepts… emme: suck, emzik: pacifier, emik, emcek, emzir…) ‘mama, ana, amma’ etc. most probably come from this root. / KUCA > kucak (hug) (?)

90- **Heart** / guri / kalona, kridyom, kalon, calon, cride, croi, kridyo / yürek, cörök, kalp / heart > cardiac > cor (Latin) > guri > cörök > cride > kridyom > HARDİ

92- to **Drink** / oşi, oçamu, oşu, oşvalu / ɸibeti, iβɬd, evañ, evet, eva, yfed, ibid, ol, iu / iç, iç-mek / iç > oşi, oçamu / iç > iu > oşi (!)

93- to **Eat** / oçkomu, gyari, oşkomu / ed-o-, *ɸiteti, debriñ, boueta, dybri, bwyta, ithid, ith / *Altaic [***ida**- ‘to eat’]* / yemek, old Turkish ‘ida, edo’ / AD > edo, ida > eat > edo, ith / AS > aş (food) (essen); JİM, JAM > yem, yemek > gyari (ye-yer) / oç, oş > aş > iç

95- to **Suck** / ozuzonu, omku (milking) / dina, sunan, denan, sugna, sugno, sugeo / suck > sugno, sunan > sağ (milking) / omku > emme (suck) (?)

101- to **See** / oziru / welo, gwelet, gweles, gweld, feic, faic, faik / gör, görme, gözle, izle, bak / faic, faic > look > bak (?) / oziru > izle, gözle (?)

103- to **Know** / oçkinu, oçinu, oçku, oşku, doguru - oguru (learn, teach) / windo, gwibod, gouzout, godhvos, gwybod, fys, fhios… gna ? / bilmek, tanımak, kanma, kanı, öğren (learn) / oguru > öğren / oçkinu, oçini > know > kan (believe, be deceived), guni (Altaic) > gna

104- to **Think** / omsifonu, giduşunam / ambiradi, prederi, meddwl, tybio, smaoinigh / düşün / think > denken > tüşün, düşün, danet (Adnan Atabek) / düşünürüm > giduşunam

106- to **Fear** / şkurna, oş kurinu, şkurina / obno, aonin, kaout aon, perthi own, eclaigid, gabh eagal, cruto, crouco (terror, trembling) / korku, korkma, ürk, ürkme / kurinu, şkurna > cruto, crouco > ürk, kork > Gorgos (Greek) / fear > kork, ürk > kurinu (?) / fear > perva (Persian Turkish) (!)

107- to **Sleep** / onciru, inciri, odu, odvu / kuskid, kousket, koska, cysgu, codail, caddil, con-tuili / uyuma, uyku, uduma / UTKUDA, UTTANA, UTPHULLA: uyuma, uduma > odu, odvu / cysgu > uyku (!)

108- to **Live** / oskidu, skidala / biwo, bevan, bywa, byw, bi beo / **ḫaju 'to live; life force': Hamito-Semitic *ḫjw 'to live' ~ Indo-European *heu̯- 'life force' ~ (?) Altaic *öjü- 'alive, life'.* (Bomhard) / yaşa / **heiu** (heil?) > öjü > yaşa (!) / VASATİ: yaşa-ma (?) / biwo, bewan > büyü, bit-mek (vegetate, to sprout) (?)

109- to **Die** / oğuru, ğura / bayo, marwod, mervel, marw, at-baill, faig bas… melgo (dead), bela, ad-baleo, tameo / öl, ölme, ölü / melgo, bela, baleo > öl, ölü (?) / tameo > tamu (World of the dead) (!)

110- to **Kill** / oğurinu, oilu, okilu, oqvilu / gwaneti, gwenid, lazhan, ladha, marbaid, oirgid, marbh / öldürme / kill > öl (?) / kilu > kill / oilu > öl

111- to **Fight** / kabğa, oğilu, okokidu / wiketi, gouren, stourm, omladh, cathaigid, fichid, troid, comhraig, cagg, baga, kombago, kowako / kavga, dövüş, gür, hır gür / cagg, kowako, cathaigid > kabğa > kavga, çatışma / gouren > gür > KARİRAKA, HARA

112- to **Hunt** / avi / selga, hemolchin, hela, seilg, heighya / av, avlanma / hunt > angda / an: (Old Turkish) wild animal; ançı, angçı: hunter / avi > av, an > hunt

113- to **Hit** / geçamu, metalu, merinu, çeçaphu, çapxu / binati, skoin, gweskel, bwrw, taro, benaid, buail, bwoaill, skwatya / vurma, isabet etme, çarpma, çap / çeçaphu, çapxu > çarpma, çap (?)

114- to **Cut** / okutoru, okvatu, xerxi, doloşkoru, eyoxutoru / skanto, skentr, skiyo, trochan, treghi, torri, gearr / kes, kırk, çap, biç, or / PIE root: '**kes**' / CUTİ, CHİD, CHEDYA, KAS, KES > kes / okutoru, xerxi, eyokutoru > cut > kes > skiyo (ske), skanto / treghi, torri, gearr > tar (Old Turkish shred)

115- to **Split** / okoşkualu, kokortalu, okoltalu, okortalu, okolu, xaru / diongo, faoutan, folsa, hollti, dlongit, scolt, scoilt / yar, ayır / *Altaic ***čalu**- 'to cut'. Nostratic calu to split, to cut* (Bomhard) / kalu, talu, kolu, kualu > calu / dlongit > dil (slice) (?) / hollti > calu > okolu, okoltalu (?)

116- to **Stab** - **Stick** / meSonu, moSonu, memSxalu, arı / gwanan, gwanu, tyywanu, cailgid, tollaid, rob, sath, seiy / sapla, sok / jab, stab > sapla

117- to **Scratch** / oçaminu, ontxoru, xaZeri, oqazu, oxazu, oçaminu / razdo, kravat, skravat, kravas, cosi, tochais / kaşı, kazı / *Indo-European ***kes**- 'to scratch'* (Bomhard) / xazeri, oxazu, oqazu > kaşı, kazı / razdo, skravat, cosi > oqazu > kazı / scratch > kazı > KASATİ, KAS, KHARJU (itching) > kaşı

118- to **Dig** / ontxoru / kladyeti, kleuzan, palas, claidid / kaz / ***Ḳajwʌ**, kojva, kajwa 'to dig': Indo-European ***keiu̯**-/***k̂eu**- (< *k̂ / i̯eu-) 'hole' ~ Uralic*) (Bomhard) / kaz, kazmak / KHA, KHATİ > kaz / kleuzan > kaz (?)

120- to **Fly** / oju, ojvalu, oputxu, jun / feto, nijal, neyja, hedfan, eitil / uç, uçmak / uç > oju, ojvalu

122- to **Come** / molva, melva, mextimu, ela, moxti / dont, dos, dod, tar, thig / gel, gelmek / molva, melva, ela > gel ('m-k-g' rule. See item 57)

124- to **Sit** / doxunu, elaxunu, eyoxedinu, goxedu, the root is: xed / sedo, azezen, esetha, saidid, suigh, suidh, soie, eistedd / otur / xed > sedo > sit > otur (The 's' rule. See item 62) > SHİTA / sedir (sofa) > seat

125- to **Stand** / moselu, cegitu, getgitu, eselu, meselu / sista, sevel, sefyll, seas, shass / kalk, dikil / PIE root: '**sta**' / üst: upper position, ast: lower pozition... ast, üst > stand (Kisamov) (?)

126- to **Turn** / goktu, oktalu, gomturu, gokturu / suveti, trein, trylya, troi, till, cass... wert / dön, dönmek, döndürmek, tur / turu > tour, turn > tur, dön > troi, trein / wert > 'vir-vır' (Verb suffix related to 'turn' in Turkish – evir, çevir, devir, kıvır, savur etc.) / VARTANA > dön, 'vir'

127- to **Fall** / melams, melinu, celu, gelu, ekolu, ekovelu / kiyo, kouezhan, koedha, disgyn, tit, tuit / düş, düşme / The root seems '**el**' in Laz. El > fall (?) / PATATİ: fall > 'patadanak düşmek' (a phrase in Turkish, suddenly fall) (?) / tit, tuit, disgyn > düş (!)

29- to **Hold** / mençalu, dokaçu, meknu, okaçu, dokaçu / delgo, dalchen, derchel, synsi, dal, data, gaibid, coinnigh, cum... kabagli / tut, kavra, kap / kabagli > kap, kavra (?) / kaçu > catch (?) / catch > kap, kavra (!)

130- to **Squeeze** / ozdu / gwaskan, stardan, gwaska, gwasku, gwrynya, faiscid, tendaid / sık, sıkıştır, ez, kıs / KSODA: kıs / KSODA > squeeze > sık, ez, kıs > ozdu > gwaska / see item 62

131- to **Rub** / dogurcolu, okurcolu / taravat, frotan, rutya, cuimil, rub / ov, ow / rub > ow (!) (probably one of old form 'ob') / caress > karışla (to touch with palm) (!)

132- to **Wash** / oçxu, onaxu, obonu, oçxalu / nigyo, golchin, gwalchin, golghi, golchi, nigh / yıka, yumak, yuğ, çalkala / oçxalu > çalkala / oçxalu, oçxu > wash (!) / nigyo, nigh > yuğ (!)

133- to **Wipe** / okosu, gejilu / sechan, torchan, sygha, sychu, cuimil, suath, glen / sil, süpür / gejilu > sil (?) / cuimil, sygha > sil (!)

134- to **Pull** / ozdu, kaçu (hold and lift) / sachan, tennan, tenna, tynnu, srengaid, tarraing, tayrn / çek, tart / kaçu > catch (?) / tart > tarraing > tract (?)

135- to **Push** / memşaru, mebazgu, mençoru, metoru / bountan, herdhya, pokya, gwthio, bruigh, bruth / it, bas / TUD, ATUD > it (?) / push > bazgu > bas

136- to **Throw** / dokanu, metoşu, metkoçu, otocu, otkoçu, golatoçu, golatkoçu / katyo, teurel, chetan, tewlle, taflu, caith, tilg… mat / at, fırlat / PHRUT > fırlat / otocu, otkoçu, golatkoçu > at / mat, katyo > at > otocu (?) / throw > fırlat (!)

137- to **Tie** / mekoru, ekoru, okoru, ekopinu / wedo, koulman, eren, kelmi, clymu, cenglaid, ceangail, kiangle / *Indo-European ***ḱer**- ‘to tie’ ~ Uralic *karʌ ‘to tie tightly, to wrap up’ ~ Dravidian [*kar- ‘to tie tightly, to tighten’] ~ Altaic ***kʻärʌ** ‘to tie tightly, to tighten’.* (Bomhard) / bağla, ban, düğüm, düğümle / tie > tüğ, tüğüm, düğüm / ban, bağ > bind, bond > eko-pinu / **ker** (IE) > kara (Altaic) > mekoru, okuru, ekoru / kiangle, ceangail > kangal (Greek? - Turkish: rolled rope) (!) / BANDH > ban, bağla

138- to **Sew** / oçu, goşvalu, goşvupu / neyo, gwriat, gwrias, sewya, gwnia, uaigid, fuaigh… w(v)r-i / dik-mek, (örmek) / stich > dik (see item 62) (?) / w(v)r-i > ör (?)

140- to **Say** / otku, uZumers, ozitu, otkvalu, ozopu / labaro, lavaret, leverel, dweud, abair… sag-jeo, sek-weo / söyle, de, / otku > utter (?) / say > söyle > sag-weo / dweud > de / ozopu, ozitu, uZumers (zu) > söyle > say > sag-weo (?)

141- to **Sing** / obiru, trağoda, trağudi, birağa / kaneti, kenid, kanan, kana, canu, canaid, seinn, gow arrane / şarkı söylemek, ırlama, yırlama / birağa, obiru > yırlama, ırlama (?) / arrane > ır, ırlama (!) / VİRU > ırla, yırla

142- to **Play** / osteru, oxoronu (horon) / konrigo, choari, gwari, imir, cluich / oyna / oxoronu, horon > choari / pyala, pyele (dance, Radloff) > play (?)

144- to **Flow** / dobalu / liyo, deveran, bera, dinevi, lifo, bruinnid, dolin, slid, snigh / ak, akış / aqua (water) > akış (flow) (!) / deveran > devir, deveran, akım (circulation, rotation) (?) / KSAR, KŞARA > akış (?) / dobalu > deveran (?)

145- to **Freeze** / doği, ineri, okrotu / revin, skoman, revi, reodh / don, donma / doği > don (?) / okrotu > kriyo (Greek) > kar, kırağı (snow, frost) (?)

146- to **Swell** / ombaru, mbareri / swedo, chwezan, hwythfi, chwyddo, attaid, bolgaid, at / *proto-Altaic '**pula**'* / şiş, şişme, kabarma, bel verme / swell > bel, pula > bolgaid / chwezan > şiş / ombaru, mbareri > kabar, kabarmış (see item 57, 62) (?) / SHVAYATİ, ZVİ > şiş (?)

147- **Sun** / mjora, bjora, Jvaleri (faded), gojvalu (fading) / sawol, heol, howl, haul, grian / güneş, gün, kün / jvaleri > sol, solmak (?) / sun > sawol, heol, grian > gün, kün > sol (Latin) > solmak (be faded) > jvaleri (?)

148- **Moon** / tuta / eskyom, lugra, lloir, loar, escae, easca, gealach, eayst / ABJA, AJAGAVA: ay (?) / eayst, easka > ay (?)

149- **Star** / avite, murunSxi / stere, ster, ser, retglu, rialt, rionnag / ılduz, yılduz, yıldız / UDU > ılduz (?) / STRİ, TARA, TARAKA > direk, terek, Temir Terek (Iron

Tree, pillar of the universe, sky tree – from Turkish mythology) > star > stere, ster (!)

150- **Water** / Zkari, zomini, Zari / dubros, udenskyos, dour, dovr, uisge, ushtey… akwa / su, bu, ba / SYUMA, SVAR, SUKHA, SUMA, SUBHA, VASU (Wasser) > su / zkari, zomini > su / uisge, ushtey, akwa > su, akış (?)

151- **Rain** / mçima, oçimu, mçima, gomçima / glawa, wolko, glaw, braen, flechud, frasachd / yağmur, çise, sağanak, yağış / for 'rain' Laz root is probably '**çi**' / çi > çise (?)

152- **River** / ğali, abca, nçala, çala, oruba / abu, abon, aven, avon, afen, aub, abbhainn / ırmak, çay / çala > çay; oruba > ırmak (?) / JHARİ > ırmak (!), KARSU (canal) > karık (agricultural water (su) canal) (?)

153- **Lake** / toba / linna, lenn, llyn, llinn, loch, lhingey, logh / göl, köl, öl, öla, ilay, lai (Anatolian, Ottoman, Uygr, Kyrgz Turkish, Radloff) / JALADHİ > göl, gölet / lake > linna, loch, llinn, logh > öla, ilay, lai > leğen (basin)

154- **Sea** / zuğa / mori, mor, fairrge, ler, muir, cuan, faarkey, keayn… s(w)alo / deniz, tengiz, talay / sea > su (water) > zuğa > s(w)alo / mori, mor > mare (Latin) > müren (river) (?) / *IE* ***dhelh****: sea,* ***dalga****: wave* (Bomhard) / Talay: sea, **Talay Han** (God of water and sea in Turkish, Mongolian, Altai mythology) > dalai (ocean - **Dalai Lama**) > / talas, talaz (wave, big wave, hurricane, a Turkish clan name, a river name in Asia) > thalassa (in Greek sea, Mediterranean Sea)

155- **Salt** / mcumu, mZutxe, cunu, oSutxu / salanos, holen, holan, salann / tuz / mZuthe, Zuthe, oSutxu (salty) > tuz, tuzlu (?)

156- **Stone** / kva / kluka, magino, klog, maen, karrek, carreg, cloch, clach, clagh… gallo, klugga / PIE **k(e)l** / kaya, taş / kva > kluka, cloch, clagh, karrek, klugga > kaya > KACAKA, KATHA / kalın, kalıng (being thick and harden)

158- **Dust** / pirçi (kir), tozi / poultrenn, uloch, doust, polter, luaith, deannach, duşta / toz / TUSTA > toz > dust > doust, duşta > tozi

159- **Earth** / sva, kiana / talamu, douar, dor, daear, talam, üir, thallo… ura, dijara, werito / yer, dünya / İRA > yer > ura, üir, werito, dor, douar > earth / kiana > dünya (**'k-d' changes in Laz – Turkish, another sample**: kali > dolu (hail), koma > duman)

160- **Cloud** / empula, mpula / koumoul, kommol, nel, neal, scamal, neul, bodjal, niaul / bulut / mpula > bulut > cloud > koumoul, bodjal / nebula > mpula > bulut

161- **Fog** / sisi, dumani, mpulu, koma, mkoma / kiwo, morenn, nivl, ceo, kay… dumako / sis, pus, duman, bulut, buğu / dumako > duman > dumani / sisi > sis / mpulu > bulut / fog > buğu (mist) (f-b changes) / mist > sis

162- **Sky** / nSa, mSa / nemos, neb, nenv, oabl, ebron, awyr, aer, nem, speir / gök, hava / awyr, aer > hava > aviation > air (?) / GO, KHA, GAGANA > gök (?)

163- **Wind** / ixi / wintos, gwint, avel, gwent, gaeth, gaoth, geay / yel, esinti / avel, geay > yel (!) / es > ixi (?)

164- **Snow** / kyari, axişeli, mturi / snigwyo, ery, erch, ergh, eira, sneachid / kar / kyari > kar / ery > kar (!)

165- **Ice** / ineri / yegis, jay, skorn, rew, yey, aig, oighear, eigh / buz / ice > ayaz (cold) > yegis, aig (?) / ice > buz (!) /

166- **Smoke** / koma, mkoma / mukv, moged, mog, de, deatach, toit, jaagh / duman / DHUMA, DHUMAYA > duman / koma > duman (k-d changes, see 159) / smoke > koma, mkoma > mukv > duman

167- **Fire** / doçxuri, ogzu, odu, odvu / teFnets, tan, aed, daig, teine, tine, aile… adandya / ateş, alev, yakmak, tutuşmak, od, yalaz, yalım, kala (Altaic) / PIE root **k'el(h)** / JAGR, JVAL, YAJNA > yak, yalım, yalaz (fire) / ogzu, odu, odvu > yak, od / calorie > coal > kala (no score) / adandya (kindle) > od > odu, odvu

168- **Ash** / mtuta, xurmali, xumali, mZia, mZola / loutus, ludu, lusow, luaith, luath, leoie, ϕoulwan… aidu / kül, köz, kor, is / ASA > is (soot), köz (?) / ash > is, köz (?) / xurmali > kor, mzia > is (?)

169- **Burn** / ogzu, jgureri, gOçu, gzalu / dauyeti, devin, leskin, leski, doigh, doth, bruthnaigidir / yan, yak, bur / PIE **k'el(h)** / burn > bur (old Turkish fire, ignition) > parlama (ignition) / gzalu > kızma, kızdırma (becoming hot – heiss > kız); ogzu, jgu > yak

170- **Road** / gza, sokağı / sentus, hint, hent, fordh, hens, heol, bothar, conar, rod / gza > güzergah, sokağı > sokak ('güzergah' is rooted in Turkish)

171- **Mountain** / germa / monio, menez, menydh, mynydd, benn, sliab, bein / dağ / **mALʌ 'mountain': Indo-European *mel- 'mountain, elevation'* ~ *Dravidian *mal- 'mountain'*. (Bomhard) / DA, DARAD, DARDARA, DHARA: dağ / IE '**mel**' > bel (wide high passage on a mountain) > mountain > monio, bein (?)

174- **Yellow** / skita / bodyos, melen, melyn, buide, bui, buigh / sarı / HARİ, SHARA > sarı / sallow > sarı (!) / skita > sarı (!)

175- **White** / kçe, xçe / banos, gelos, windos, gwinn, gwenn, gwyn, ban, finn, gel, geal / ak, akça, ağarık / kçe, hçe > ak, akça (?)

176- **Black** / uça / dubus, du, dub, dubh / kara / KRSNA > kara (?), GHORA (dark) > karanlık (?) / black > bele, bula (make muddy, make dirty) (!)

177- **Night** / seri / noxs, noz, nos, adaig, oichei, oie / gece, geçe, tün / GHORA > karanlık (darkness) (?) / oichei > gece (?)

178- **Day** / ndğa, umki / din, diyos, dez, deiz, dydd, dia, la, latha / PIE root **'t'ey, t'oy'** > doğ (sun rise, dawn, tan) / DİN, DİNA > tün, dün (night, yesterday) > din (?) / ndğa > dia > day / ndğa > dia > day > doğ (?)

180- **Warm** / çuçuna, tuSa, çxvapa, mçxvapa / kela, tomm, toemm, cynnes, te, çheh / sıcak, ılık, ısı, ısınmış / USNA, ASİTA (heat, hot) > ısı, ısınmış, sıcak / tuSa > ısı, ısınmış (?) / kela > kala (fire) / çheh > çxvapa (?) / cynnes > ısın (!)

181- **Cold** / ini, qini, okoru / ouxto, ougros, yen, yein, oer, fuar, uar / soğuk / *Proto-Altaic '**kolyi**' to freze* / SOLA, SOLİKA, SUSİKA > soğuk > ouxto > cold > okoru (?)

182- **Full** / opşa, opşalu / flano, lion, leun, lan, fli, flin / dol, dolmak / full > fli, flin, flano > dol (?)

183- **New** / ağani / nouyos, nevez, nowydh, newydd, nua, nuadh, ür, oor / yeni, yengi / YUVAN, YUNİ (young) > yeni, yengi, genç / ADHUNİKA > yeni (!) / new > yeni > ağani > nouyos, nua, nevez (see item 87) / ür, oor > early ? > er, erken (!)

184- **Old** / mcve, atxe, ğorğori, badi / senos, hen, kozh, koth, sean / yaşlı, eski, kart, karı / atxe > eskiden / ğorgori > kart, karı (old) / kart, karı (old) > geriatric > ğorgori (?)

185- **Good** / kai, vorsi, rossi, vrossi / dagos, matis, mad, da, mas, maith / iyi, iyilik / SATHUDA, SATTA, SADU: sağ-lık (health, goodnes) / kai > kali, eu (Greek) > iyi / good > kut (divine goodness)

186- **Bad** / pati, xai, xavi, pati, peati, beti, biati / drukos, ulcos, fall, drog / kötü, bet / pati, peati, beati > kötü, bet (see 57) > bad

188- **Dirty** / lebyari, meşacri, gomğiru (dirty water) / salakos, lous, plos, budr / ASAMKİRNA, KARDANA > kirli (?) / dirty > kirli (!) / gomğiru > kirli (!)

189- **Straight** / picdopici, tiZale, tigale, tere / eeun, ewn, syth, diriuch, direach, jeeragh / doğru, düz, dimdik, dikine / AHRUTA > doğru (?) / straight (see 62) > tigale, tere > diriuch, direach > doğru, dikine, direk

190- **Round** / murgvala, kara, kerkeli, kirkeli / krundis, krunn, krenn, ront, crwn, cruin / yuvarlak, çember, sarmal / kara, kerkeli, kirkeli > krundis, krunn, cruin > sarmal, çevre > circum / murg > burk (?)

191- **Sharp** / makvatule, mZkuli / kerbos, lemm, lymm, aith, ger, gear, geur / keskin, sarp (for rocky hills) / KSARA, KSUGRA > keskin; TİGİTA, TİGMA > dik / scer (root: **kes**) > sharp > kerbos, ger, gear > keskin / mZkuli (zk ***sek, kes** root) > kes > kerb > sharp > ger

192- **Dull** / bencela, bincili, cunculi / mailos, dall, soch, sogh, mael / kör, küt, künt / KUNTHA > künt, küt

194- **Wet** / şu Ğvari, şuvi, oşuvu (be wet) / ıslak, sulu / şuvi, oşuvu > sulu (?)

195- **Dry** / xomula, geskuru (for creek), oskuru, kakara / siskwos, six, sech, sygh, sych, tirim, tioram, çhirrym… krasto / kuru / kuru > kakara, oskuru / dry > arık (dry field) (!) / krasto, çhirrym > kuru > kakara, oskuru

196- **Right** / Zori, tere, ti, picdopici, tigale / eFinos, reizh, ewn, certh, cywir, iawn, ceart, kiart… kerto / doğru, gerçek, kirtü (old Turkish) / right > reg > dik (!) / zori, tere, ti, tigale > doğru, dikine / kerto, kiart, ceart, certh > gerçek, kirtü (true, trustable – doğru, dürüst)

197- **Near** / xolos, kala / onkos, tost, okos, ogas, ocus, agos, dluth, faisg… okk / yan, yakın / near > yakın (see 87) / yakın > okk (?) / yaka > kala (!)

198- **Far** / mendra, meleni, menda / kenos, pell, cian, fada… weru / uzak, ırak, el / PARA, ARE, URU > ıra, ırak > far > weru / meleni > el (?)

199- **Right** (side) / mazgvani, martgvani, mazgva / dexswos, dehou, de, dess, deas, jesh / sağ / SAVYA, SAT, SADHU > sağ

200- **Left** / kvazali, kvazula, mple / kliyos, kleiz, klez, kledh, cle, cli, clee, cledd… ad sowjo / sol / kvazali, kvazula > sol / kliyos, ad sowyo > kvazali, kvazula (!)

201- **at** / onkos, da, orth, at, oc, ag, aig / da, de / da > da / at > da (?)

202- **in** / doloxe, ama / in, en, yn, mewn, i, an / iç, içinde, 'in' also means 'in' in Turkish. 'İngiz': to break in, 'endir' (Krygz): to let in. (Radloff). 'İn' means inward, 'yinç': get thinner / in, en > in > in, en

203- **with** / do / kanta, kom, gant, get, gans, le / ile, de - da, dahi / do, ti> de, dahi (?) / ile > le

204- **and** / do / kwe, eti, ha, ocus, aguş / ve, de – da / do > de, da

206- **Because** / moyçi, heyaşeni, yeşeni, humuşeni, şeni / drefenn, achos, hore, oir / çünkü, için / şeni > için (!)

207- **Name** / coxo, yoxo / anman, anw, enw, ainmm, ainm / isim, ad, ün, an, san, nam / name > anman, ainm, anw > an, ün, nam

RESULTS

Turkish – Laz: fully compatible 68, semi-correlated 30 items 40%

Turkish – Celtic: fully compatible 56, semi-correlated 36 items 35.6%

Turkish – Sanskrit: fully compatible 58, semi-correlated 26 items 34.2%

Turkish – English: fully compatible 54, semi-correlated 22 items 31.3%

Laz – Celtic: fully compatible 31, semi-correlated 20 items 20%

Laz – English: fully compatible 23, semi-correlated 25 items 17.1%

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